

**LEEK URBAN DISTRICT**



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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of

**Medical Officer of Health  
1967**

PREPARED BY

**H. E. WILSON, M.B., D.P.H.**

**Medical Officer of Health for the District**

and

**J. ROWBOTHAM, F.A.P.H.I., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H.**

**Chief Public Health Inspector**



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## MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967

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Councillor JOHN SALES, J.P., Chairman

Councillor Mrs. D. Blake

Councillor H. Goodwin C.C.

Councillor W. E. Grundy

Councillor H. Hood, J.P.

Councillor G. Morton

Councillor J. E. O'Hare\*

Councillor K. V. Rushton

Councillor S. J. Smith

Councillor V. Whiteman

Councillor T. S. Barlow, C.C.\*

Councillor F. H. Jackson, Vice-Chairman of the Council

\*Leek Area Health Committee Representatives

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
10, STOCKWELL STREET  
LEEK.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban  
District Council**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh Annual Report. The Annual Report for 1967 has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/68 of the Ministry of Health.

**POPULATION.** The Registrar General's figure for the estimated mid-year home population is 19,100 compared with 19,140 in 1966, a decrease of 40.

**BIRTH RATE.** There has been an increase in the number of live births compared with the previous year. In 1967, 280 births occurred whilst in 1966 there was a total of 264. Further details will be found on page 3.

Adjusted birthrate is 16.1 (comparability factor 1.10) compared with a national birthrate of 17.2. The proportion of illegitimate live births was 8.6% there being 2%. The national figure for 1967 is 8.4%.

**STILL BIRTHS.** The number of still births per 1,000 of total births during the year was 7.1 against a national average for England and Wales of 14.8.

**INFANT MORTALITY.** In 1967 a total of 9 deaths occurred under one year of age. Further details will be found on page 6.

**DEATHS.** There were 287 deaths in 1967 compared with 280 in the previous year. The following causes of death are of interest:—

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (neglecting hypertension with heart disease)	137	47.7%
Malignant Disease	58	20.2%
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	39	13.6%

Further details will be found on page 5.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.** The most important in terms of numbers during 1967 was the outbreak of measles in the district, 439 cases having been notified during the year.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified but not confirmed by laboratory tests. A third case of food poisoning unfortunately resulted in the death of an elderly lady in spite of hospital treatment. The infection was due to *Clostridium welchii*, probably present in gravy prepared and consumed at home.

The maintenance of a high standard of hygiene reduces the risk of food poisoning and this is achieved in food premises in the district by regular inspection and advice.

There was only one case of dysentery in a child of 18 months, other members of the family were unaffected.

Two new cases of tuberculosis were notified, one male and one female.

Further details of notifiable diseases will be found on page 17.

**BRUCELLOSIS.** Although not a notifiable disease it is an unpleasant illness due almost entirely to the consumption of milk from infected cows. Pasteurised or sterilised milk is free from this risk since heat treatment makes the milk completely safe. The County Council regularly takes samples of milk for this and other investigations by the Public Health Laboratory Service and results are available to this Department. In relation to Brucellosis, 65 samples of milk were taken by the County Council and 138 samples by the Leek Urban District Council. From seven samples *Brucella Abortus* was isolated. Further details including action taken will be found on page 7.

**WATER SUPPLY.** As a result of defects in the newly constructed Mount Reservoir a firm of Consultant Engineers were requested in December 1966 to determine the cause of the trouble and to make recommendations for the most economical way of overcoming any faults or defects revealed in the investigation. Their report was available in February 1968. The new reservoir has the advantage of being covered, but the full capacity of 3.6 million gallons compared with 2 million gallons of the old reservoir cannot as yet be utilised.

Further details concerning chemical analysis and bacteriological tests of the water supply will be found on page 9.

**SEWERAGE.** The sewage works had to deal with an average of 2,150,000 gallons a day in 1967, the same quantity as in 1966. It was designed to treat a daily average dry weather flow of 1,025,000 and in spite of serious overloading again no unsatisfactory report on the effluent has been received. It is hoped that extension of the sewage works will not be long delayed.

A relatively small proportion of the district contains approximately 112 houses erected on scattered sites and this area is to be sewered in the near future. The existing drainage installations consist of individual septic tanks with or without filter beds and a small installation serving some twenty houses. In addition there is a cesspool which receives the effluent from a further twenty houses and requires emptying periodically. All the properties will be connected by mains sewers to the Leekbrook disposal plant and it is hoped that work will commence in 1968.

During recent years increasing legislation concerned with environmental health has placed more responsibilities and duties on this Department and the appointment by the Council of another Health Inspector on the 2nd October, 1967, has been greatly appreciated.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the willing help and loyalty of the professional and clerical staff and the co-operation of all the other Departments of the Council.

In conclusion may I express my thanks to you Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee for your continued interest and support during the year.

H. E. WILSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A

### GENERAL STATISTICS

	1966	1967
Area in Acres	1,306	4,306
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	19,140	19,100
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Book at end of year	6,937	7,015
Number of persons p.r house	2.7	2.7
Number of persons per acre	4.4	4.4
Rateable value at 31st March	£674,860	£705,923
Sum represented by 1d. rate for financial year ended 31st March	£2,775	£2,886

### VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	151	129	280.
(Illegitimate births)	15	9	24
Live births, rate per 1,000 population			14.7
Adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 1.10)			16.1
Birth rate (England and Wales)			17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			8.57
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live Births (England and Wales)			8.4

### NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas, and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	0	2	2
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Still birth rate for 1,000 live and still births	7.09		
Still birth rate (England and Wales)	14.8		
Total live and still births	151	131	282
(Illegitimate)	15	9	24

INFANT DEATHS	Male	Female	Total
Deaths under 1 year of age	5	4	9
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	32.14		
(Legitimate)	35.15		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			
(Illegitimate)	0		
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)	18.3		
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age)			
(Illegitimate)	3	2	5
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			
(first 4 weeks)	17.85		
Neonatal mortality rate (England and Wales)	12.5		
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week) per			
1,000 live births	14.29		
(Deaths under 1 week were 4)			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus deaths			
during the first week) per 1,000 total live			
and still births	21.28		
Perinatal mortality rate (England and Wales)	25.4		
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	0		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still			
births	0		
Maternal mortality rate (England and Wales)	0.20		

DEATHS — ALL AGES	Male	Female	Total
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	15		
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.84)	12.6		
NOTE: This comparability factor is obtained and used on a similar principle to that for comparability for births.			
Death rate (England and Wales)	11.2		



DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1967	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	2	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	9	2	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	13	30
Leukaemia ALeukaemia	0	1	1
Diabetes	0	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	26	46
Coronary disease, angina	29	27	56
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart diseases	5	19	24
Other circulatory diseases	6	5	11
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	6	15	21
Bronchitis	12	6	18
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	0	2
Uleer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Gastritis and Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations	0	2	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	15	27
Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	4
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	0	1	1
Homicide and Operations of War	0	1	1
	135	152	287

## NOTE ON CAUSES OF DEATH:

**MALIGNANT DISEASE** (Cancer). This caused 58 deaths i.e. 20.2% of all deaths, (in 1966 it was 15.4%).

Cancer of the lung killed 9 men and 2 women in 1967 i.e. 19% of all cancer deaths (in 1966 it was 25.6% of all cancer deaths).

Those deaths due to cancer of the lung were in males between 55 and 64 years (3), and above 64 years (6), and in females between 55 and 64 years (1), and above 64 years (1).

**HEART DISEASE.** 80 deaths were due to this i.e. 27.9% of all deaths (in 1966 it was 29.8%).

**BRONCHITIS.** This common complaint had 18 deaths as a result in 1967, 6.3% of all deaths compared with 6.1% in 1966.

**SUICIDES.** 1 — One female over 55 years of age. In 1966 two females.

**ACCIDENTS.** 8 — Motor Vehicle 4 — one male and three females.

Other accidents 4 — 3 males and 1 female.

## **INFANTILE MORTALITY 1967**

Deaths under 1 year of age — 9.

5 males under 1 year — under 4 weeks (3); under 1 week (3).

4 females — under 1 year of age (4); under 4 weeks (2); under 1 week (1).

There were no illegitimate deaths under 1 year.

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## **SECTION B**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES:**

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY**

1. Herbert Edward Wilson, M.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
2. James Rowbotham, F.A.P.H.I., Assoc., M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. Edgar Norris Whitehead, M.M., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector.
4. Roy Phillip Tabbinor, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector from 2.10.67.
5. Dennis Pointon, Appointed 1964 Housing Assistant.

The Urban District Council is the sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services.

The local authority has no major responsibilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The sanitary administration of the district has not been altered by it. The County Council is Local Health and Local Education Authority. It is responsible for the following services: Maternity and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, Vaccination and Immunisation, an Ambulance Service, a Health Visiting Service, the administration of the Mental Health Services, "care and after care" and the provision of Home Nursing and "home helps". Section 21 of the Act imposes on the County Council the duty of providing Health Centres.

The following are the principal services provided by the County Council and utilised by the inhabitants of the Urban District.

#### **1. AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)**

There are 4 ambulances and 4 sitting cars and a staff of 25 consisting of 1 officer in charge and 24 drivers.

Radio reception is fitted to sitting cars and the ambulances.

## **2. MATERNITY, HOME NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES (Section 23, 25 and 29)**

There are three County Council midwives — two full time and one part time. Leek also has three district nurses and one male who divides his time between Biddulph and Leek. The Leek Area Health Committee, under Section 29, is responsible for the appointment of domestic helps. Their function is to give assistance in the house during the incapacity of a wife or mother, and they do not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

Working in the Leek Urban District are approximately 37 domestic helps and the number of hours worked each week is approximately 900.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services — Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health Service. There are three Health Visitors available for Ante-Natal work and for the supervision of nursing mothers and children. Under the direction of the Chest Physician all have duties of visiting the tuberculous.

There are two County Clinics and facilities provided include Infant Welfare, Speech Therapy, Chiropody, Cervical Cytology and Ante-Natal Clinics. Visits are also made by an Aural Surgeon and an Ophthalmologist to one of these Clinics.

## **LABORATORY FACILITIES (Section 26)**

Leek is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners, in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected or actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examinations of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of food samples, ice cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves, with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

**MILK.** The laboratory continues to report on the results of general bacteriological tests and biological tests for tubercle bacilli and Brucellosis in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council Milk Sampling Officer of milk sold in the Leek Urban District.

257 samples were submitted to the METHYLENE BLUE test, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness, 44 samples failed to pass the test.

Of the 146 samples of pasteurised milk examined by the PHOSPHATASE TEST — to ascertain the effectiveness of the process — none failed the test.

All 8 samples of sterilised milk submitted to the TURBIDITY TEST were satisfactory. Sterilised milk is very safe indeed and in my opinion should be much more popular than it is at present.

**BIOLOGICAL TESTS.** Tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli and Brucellosis are carried out on samples submitted. All tests for tubercle bacilli were negative.

Farmers in the Leek Urban District retail varying amounts of their total milk production, sending the remainder for heat treatment. 65 routine bulk milk samples by the County Council revealed that 4 farmers had herds infected with *Brucella Abortus*. Of these 4, action was taken under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations in two. Of the remaining two, one farmer decided to send all his milk for pasteurisation in the future. The other farmer called in his own veterinary surgeon to identify the individually infected cows at an early stage, before isolation of *Brucella Abortus* was made by the Public Health Laboratory.

**MORTUARY.** The Council's mortuary is situated in Condlyffe Road. Essential equipment is provided by the local authority and a mortuary attendant is available when required.

The mortuary was used for 17 persons during 1967. No post mortems were performed.

## WATER SUPPLY

The Town's Water Supply is obtained from two sources; a series of springs at Upperhulme, and a borehole at Pool End.

The supply from Upperhulme flows by gravity to the point at which it joins the distribution system; part is fed directly into the mains and the remainder passing direct to the Mount Reservoir.

The supply from Poolend is derived from a borehole, and is pumped directly to the Mount Reservoir. Part is then pumped to the Kniveden reservoir to supply those parts of the town which are too high to be supplied from the Mount Reservoir.

From Upperhulme a supply is afforded to the Blackshaw Moor Camp and to other properties in the vicinity of Blackshaw Moor and Upperhulme.

Water is supplied from Poolend to a number of properties in the Leek Rural District Council area. Water from Poolend also passes via a water tower in the Rural District to properties at the top of Ladderedge in the Leek Urban District.

Four dwellings in the district have independent water supplies. Two dwellings are without piped supplies of water, both in isolated situations.

There are no common stand-pipes for domestic supplies.

**RESERVOIRS.** There are now no open reservoirs in the district. This has eliminated the problem of contamination of the water by insect larvæ and by algæ, both sources of considerable trouble to the water department in times past.

The covering has also very much reduced the likelihood of casual contamination by birds or animals.

Unfortunately, the fullest benefits have not yet been derived from the covered reservoirs since serious leakage has been discovered from one of them, hence it has not been possible to use the full capacity of the reservoirs, and a great deal of water has escaped into the subsoil.

**Chlorination:**

Chlorination is necessary at each source of supply, as has been demonstrated by sampling of the untreated waters. The chlorine is introduced into the system by drip feed at Upperhulme, and by a pressure injector at Pool End Pumping Station.

**Sampling:**

117 samples of water were taken during 1967 and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford. Of these, five were graded as unsatisfactory. The results are tabulated below.

All five unsatisfactory samples were taken in the months of July and August. After the first unsatisfactory sample, repeat samples were taken from the same point on two occasions, and of these three samples were un satisfactory. The last unsatisfactory sample was taken a week later, from a different sampling point, but supplied partly from the same source.

It was not possible to assign a precise cause for the unsatisfactory samples. The most likely one is inadequate chlorination as some difficulty was experienced with a dosing mechanism at that time.

Both sources of supply are subject to pollution, as sampling of the untreated water has proved, and a sudden increase in pollution may arise before the chlorine dosage can be increased to combat it. If chlorine were to be maintained at a level sufficient to sterilise heavy pollution there would no doubt be a heavy residual which would render the water unacceptable for ordinary use.

In no case was there evidence of massive pollution the numbers of organisms being small, though beyond the strict limits accepted for piped water supplies.

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples is slightly greater than the previous years figures, but minor fluctuations are to be expected from supplies of this nature where the chlorination processes are not adapted to quick response to fluctuation in the dosage required. Chlorination is essential to the maintenance of a safe supply.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS AFTER CHLORINATION**

	Nos. of Samples taken	Result	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January	12	12	—
February	8	8	—
March	6	6	—
April	9	9	—
May	9	9	—
June	11	11	—
July	10	7	3
August	12	10	2
September	8	8	—
October	15	15	—
November	10	10	—
December	7	7	—
TOTAL	117	112	5

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

Samples of untreated water were taken from each source and submitted for chemical analysis. The results are submitted below.

### Upperhulme Source: Upland Springs

Chemical Examination

pH 6.7

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 F ... ..	144.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	Nil
Albuminoid ... ..	0.016
Nitric Nitrogen ... ..	Nil
Chlorine present as Chloride ... ..	16.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F ... ..	Nil
Appearance ... ..	Clear and colourless
Metallie Contamination ... ..	Nil
Total Hardness ... ..	72.0 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Carbonate Hardness ... ..	60.0 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>

### Pool End Supply: Borehole

Chemical Examination

pH 6.2

	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F ... ..	164.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	Nil
Albuminoid ... ..	0.008
Nitric Nitrogen ... ..	2.6
Chlorine present as Chloride ... ..	16.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F ... ..	Nil
Appearance ... ..	Clear and colourless
Metallie Contamination ... ..	Nil
Total Hardness ... ..	85.0 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Carbonate Hardness ... ..	58.0 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Total Residual Chlorine ... ..	0.6

### Plumbo-solvency.

Following a circular letter from the Ministry of Health, samples were taken and analysed for dissolved lead content. Samples were taken of untreated water from each source of supply, to determine the natural lead content of the supply, and also from selected points in the system to determine the lead content after prolonged contact with supply piping. In both cases the results were within the permitted limits.

### Cupro-solvency.

Samples were taken of untreated water from Pool End and Upperhulme, and tested to determine the effect upon copper strip. It was found that both waters were within the acceptable limits for cupro-solvency.

### Additional samples.

A series of samples were also taken at the request of a local Company of a private water supply. The results were communicated to the Company, together with suggestions for their future action.

### Swimming Baths.

45 samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Of these 2 were found unsatisfactory, and here the pollution was very slight. Repeat samples disclosed no continuing source of pollution.



## SECTION C

### **Infectious and other diseases:**

The prevalence of infectious disease during the year showed an increase compared with the previous year. The total number of confirmed notifications was 511 compared with 99 in 1966.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases from 1958 to 1967 appears in the Report on page 17.

Leek is fortunate in that the Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall — a comparatively short distance away. This receives all types of infectious disease apart from smallpox, which is treated at the Catherine de Barnes Hospital, Solihull. Bucknall Hospital is administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local ambulance service.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Memorandum on the exclusion from school on account of infectious illness, appears on pages 18, 19 and 20.

**WHOOPING COUGH.** 44 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year (compared with 6 in 1966).

**MEASLES.** This is normally a seasonal disease occurring approximately every other year. In 1967 there were 439 cases compared with 39 in 1966.

**DYSENTERY.** There was one case of sonne dysentery notified which was confirmed by laboratory tests during the year.

**PNEUMONIA.** There were 18 cases. In 1966 there were 28 cases.

**FOOD POISONING.** 2 cases were notified during the year, but neither of these was confirmed by laboratory investigations.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.** One case was notified during the year.

### **ADMISSIONS TO BUCKNALL HOSPITAL**

1. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS — 5 cases, ages from 6 months to 8 years.
2. INFECTIVE HEPATITIS — 1 male aged 11 years.
3. RECURRENT PULMONARY EMBOLUS — 1 female aged 66 years.
4. BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 3 years.
5. BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA and URÆMIA — 1 female aged 73 years.
6. BRONCHITIS — 1 female aged 3 years and 1 male aged 7 years.
7. MEASLES and BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 3 years.
8. MEASLES and CONVULSIONS — 1 male aged 15 months.
9. RUBELLA (unconfirmed) — 1 female aged 1 year.
10. WHOOPING COUGH — 1 female aged 5 years.
11. WHOOPING COUGH and CONVULSIONS — 1 male aged 2½ years.
12. TONSILLITIS — 1 male aged 18 years.
13. SENSITIVITY REACTION (PENBRITIN) and URÆMIA — 1 female aged 68 years.
14. TETANUS — 1 male aged 19 years.

15. SPINA BIFIDA — 1 female aged 1 month.
16. PYOCYANEUS INFECTION OF ENCEPHALOCOELE — 1 female aged 3 months.
17. GLANDULAR FEVER and SEPTIC PAROTITIS — 1 male aged 2 years.
18. GLANDULAR FEVER — 1 female aged 19 years.
19. SONNE DYSENTERY — 1 male aged 18 months.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

2 new cases of tuberculosis (pulmonary) were notified during the year. Allowing for recovery a summary of the situation as on 31st December, 1967, is shown by the following table.

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
90	43	30	73	8	9	17



# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1967 for the Urban District of Leek in the County of Stafford

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities *	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	121	27	—	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † Section 1, 2, 3, 4 (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total .....	121	27	—	—

\* To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	4	4	Nil	1	Nil

**PART VIII OF THE ACT**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	57					
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

**PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total .....	57					



**INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
Urban District of Leek

for the year ended 31st December, 1967

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
					Paralytic		Non-paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2	4	20	24	—	—	—	—	215	224	—	—	1	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year ... ..			1	1					6	11			1			
1— " ... ..			1	3					17	28						
2— years ... ..			4	4					26	30						
3— " ... ..		1	2	2					34	26						
4— " ... ..			2	5					28	21						
5—9 " ... ..	1	3	9	9					101	104						
10—14 " ... ..	1		1						2	1						
15—24 " ... ..										1						
25 and over ... ..									1	2						
Age unknown ... ..																
Total (all ages) ... ..	2	4	20	24	—	—	—	—	215	224	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number originally notified Total (All Ages)	Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
					Infective		Post-infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years ... ..	3	2														
5—14 years ... ..	3	1														
15—44 " ... ..		1														
45—64 " ... ..	1	1														
65 and over ... ..	2	3														
Age unknown ... ..																
Total (All Ages) ... ..	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Tuberculosis						Total of new cases coming to the knowledge of Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification		Other notifiable diseases Puerperal pyrexia Ophthalmia neonatorum Anthrax		Original		Final			
	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other						M	F	M	F		
	M	F	M	F	M	F					—	1	—	1		
	1	1	—	—	—	—					—	—	—	—		
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year ... ..																
1 year ... ..																
2— 4 years ... ..																
5— 9 " ... ..																
10—14 " ... ..																
15—19 " ... ..																
20—24 " ... ..		1														
25—34 " ... ..																
35—44 " ... ..																
45—54 " ... ..																
55—64 " ... ..	1															
65—74 " ... ..																
75 and over ... ..																
Age unknown ... ..																
Total (All Ages) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—										

† Specify Disease  
and Sex but not  
age

LEEK U.D. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1958—1967 (Confirmed Notifications)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Scarlet Fever	74	22	16	11	27	35	—	24	15	6
Whooping Cough	2	—	175	—	—	8	38	10	6	44
Measles	14	735	2	425	19	358	24	344	39	439
Pneumonia	7	8	3	13	2	15	2	8	28	18
Dysentery	8	5	—	24	38	28	15	3	6	1
Erysipelas	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	2	33	8	1	2	2	1	1	—
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	6	2	4	3	6	3	6	5	2	2
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	2	—



# INCUBATION AND EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES TAKEN FROM THE MEMORANDUM ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

## PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER (and streptococcal sore throat)	2—5	1—2	7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. (Unless "cold in the head", discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat, or septic spots be present).	Children — no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
DIPHTHERIA	2—5		Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be fit and free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	10—15	3—4	10 days after the appearance of this rash if child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contacts suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	14—21	0—2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.



# PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
WHOOPIING COUGH	7 — 10	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years of age should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
MUMPS	12 — 28	—	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11 — 21	0 — 2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
POLIOMYELITIS ENCEPHALITIS CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Meningococcal Infection)	7 — 14 4 — 30 2 — 10	— — —	{ At least 6 weeks. Will usually require a much longer period for recovery. }	At least 21 days.
DYSENTERY	2 — 7	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.	Home contacts: None unless excluded by the School Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health or Medical Practitioner. Class contacts with diarrhoea, abdominal pain or vomiting, should be excluded immediately.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION			
	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS  Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
TYPHOID FEVER	8 — 21	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.  Home contacts: Until bacteriological examination has proved negative. Class contacts with diarrhoea or who are otherwise unwell, should be excluded immediately.
PARATYPHOID FEVER	5 — 21	—	do.
SMALLPOX	10 — 21	3	Until the patient is pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.  21 days unless recently successfully vaccinated when exclusion is unnecessary.
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS (Catarrhal jaundice)	21 — 35	—	14 days or on disappearance of jaundice, whichever is the longer.  Home or school contacts with vomiting should be excluded for 14 days.
INFLUENZA	1 — 5	—	Until free from symptoms.  None.

**NOTE: STAFF WHO DEVELOP OR ARE IN CONTACT WITH STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS likely to cause food poisoning, e.g. septic infections of the hands, forearms and face, should be immediately suspended from duty and not permitted to resume work until the Medical Officer of Health has stated that it is reasonably safe for them to do so.**

# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Population ... ..	19,300	19,310	19,290	19,100	19,120	19,140	19,100
No. of inhabited houses ... ..	6,726	6,892	6,912	6,883	6,931	6,937	7,015
No. of live births ... ..	252	259	313	276	262	264	280
Birth rate (crude) ... ..	13.05	13.4	16.23	14.45	13.71	13.79	14.7
No. of still births ... ..	2	9	4	5	—	5	2
Maternal mortality ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate ... ..	19.84	19.31	12.78	25.4	11.48	30.31	32.14
Infant mortality (No. of deaths) ... ..	5	5	4	7	3	8	9
No. of deaths (all ages) ... ..	292	268	271	270	254	280	287
Death rate (crude) ... ..	9.96	13.9	14.05	14.4	13.28	14.6	15.0

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
10, STOCKWELL STREET,  
LEEK, STAFFS.

## **CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT**

### **To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District Council**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my thirty-fourth Annual Report for the year 1967. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/68.

In the body of the report which follows, details will be found of the number of animals slaughtered, condemnations etc., together with complaints received by this department of foreign bodies in food.

The routine inspection and marking of meat carcasses continued through the year and as previously 100% meat inspection has been maintained. As I stated in a previous report, the inspection and marking of carcasses takes a fair proportion of a qualified inspectors time, but we consider this service is one of prime importance and consequently other duties must, of necessity, take second place.

#### **IMPROVEMENT GRANTS**

The number of applications for improvement grants is still on the low side, there were only 31 applications for Standard Grants and 19 for Discretionary Grants.

Considering the number of well-constructed old houses, capable of modernisation there are in the town one would have thought the demand would have been far greater. The applications from owner-occupiers are three times those received in respect of tenanted dwellings and one hopes that in the near future, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will give an incentive to property owners so as to make it worth their while to improve their property and by so doing, give their tenants a long awaited good standard of living.

Details will be found in Section E.

#### **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960**

The problem of noise abatement continues to exercise the attention of the department. Complaints of noise nuisance received during the year were chiefly of industrial noise from plant or machinery.

In a town where industry and dwellings lie so closely together this is to be expected. What can be done to abate the nuisance is a difficult matter, especially as standards are not easy to establish. Whether noise is objectively a nuisance is a matter of decibels and standards, and purchase of a sound meter by the Council has helped a great deal in the assessment of sound levels. To the complainant, who has become conscious of the existence of a noise, the irritation is much more acute, only to be assuaged by the total abolition of the unwanted sound.

To establish a reasonable standard for the locality, to decide on the measures best suited to diminish the noise and to secure their adoption, and finally to satisfy the complainant of the effectiveness and reasonableness of the sound eduction make the abatement of noise nuisance a complex operation.

## **OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963**

The appointment of an additional public health inspector in October made it possible to intensify our activities in this field. As will be seen in Section II no less than 148 premises received an inspection during the year and in all, 263 visits were made to premises registered under the Act.

On page 33 will be found an analysis of the contraventions discovered during inspection, the main items to which I draw your attention are Cleanliness 70, Sanitary Conveniences 33 and Washing Facilities 28. At the time of inspection, the attention of the management was drawn to many items which contribute to the welfare and/or safety of the employees and I am pleased to place on record our appreciation of the courtesy we received during these inspections, and consequently it was unnecessary to institute legal proceedings.

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity, here presented to thank the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

J. ROWBOTHAM,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

# **SECTION D**

## **REFUSE COLLECTION**

Three, larger capacity, vehicles were engaged solely on the collection of house refuse and 1,872 loads were removed and tipped on the Starewood and Packsaddle sites during the year.

## **SALVAGE**

451 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing a total of £3,945. This is a very creditable performance and an extremely useful addition to the Council's income.

During the year, action was taken as required to effect the repair of premises and abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Acts. As it would appear no useful purpose is served in itemising every defect in tabular form, the action taken in securing the repair of houses under Housing and Public Health powers will be found in Section E on page 26.

## **DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS**

Nuisances reported to Health Department ... ..	267
„ referred to other Departments ... ..	25
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found ... ..	219
„ of Premises where no nuisances were found ... ..	5
„ of Factories ... ..	27
„ of Slaughterhouses ... ..	719
„ of Dairies, Milk Shops and Farms ... ..	43
„ of Bakehouses ... ..	14
„ of Markets and Stalls ... ..	159
„ of Food Premises ... ..	240
Re-inspection after complaints ... ..	690
„ under Housing Acts ... ..	550
Visits under Clean Air Act ... ..	134
Visits re Food Poisoning ... ..	21
Visits re Theatre etc., Acts ... ..	16
Visits re Petroleum Regulations ... ..	98
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	1,411
Infectious diseases ... ..	12
Visits re Poultry Inspection ... ..	17

## **RODENT CONTROL**

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operative for the destruction of Rats, Mice and other pests in business premises, private dwelling houses, public sewers and the Town Tip. Details of the inspections and treatments are as follows:—

Private dwellings:

227 inspections  
116 treatments  
347 visits

3rd Party Premises:

45 inspections  
50 treatments  
165 visits

Town Tip:

11 inspections  
11 treatments  
66 visits

Local Authority Premises:

25 inspections  
23 treatments  
108 visits

The Council have 8 contracts with private firms for the eradication of rats, mice and other pests. These premises are visited periodically and appropriate action taken where infestations are found.

### SHOPS ACTS

On a number of occasions the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the Hours of Closing Act, and on occasions, warnings were given for minor contraventions.

No proceedings were instituted.

### FACTORIES ACT 1961

Number of premises on register	121
.. of inspections during the year	27
.. of cases in which defects were found	5
.. of cases in which defects were remedied during the year	5

---

## SECTION E

### HOUSE LETTING

During the year 85 applicants were rehoused, and 30 tenants of unfit houses, making a total of 115 in all. 35 council tenants were granted exchanges into accommodation more suited to their needs.

483 persons were interviewed at the office and 20 private interviews granted in connection with housing problems. 360 calls were made checking applicants circumstances.

452 tenants were interviewed and 22 private interviews were granted in connection with tenancy and welfare problems. 380 calls were made in this connection.

On the Housing Register at 31st December, 1967 there were 106 live applications for houses, 24 for flats, 63 for bedsitters, 44 for bungalows, and a further 77 had been deposited and were awaiting the expiration of the 9 months qualifying period. 113 applications were on the "Dead" file.

## (A) REPAIR — HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	Nil	Nil	54	1	54	1
(b) By local authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil	54	1	54	1

## (B) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES BEYOND REPAIR — HOUSING ACT, 1957

Number of	1.	undertakings accepted (section 16)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	2.	closing orders made (section 17)	...	...	...	...	Nil
„	„	3.	demolition orders made (section 17)	...	...	...	...	35
„	„	4.	closing orders made (section 18)	...	...	...	...	Nil
„	„	5.	closing orders determined (section 27)	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	6.	closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	...	...	...	...	2
„	„	7.	houses demolished following demolition orders	...	...	...	...	12
„	„	8.	numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	...	...	...	...	70
			(b) families	...	...	...	...	29

## (C) CLEARANCE AREAS

There have been no clearance areas declared during the year under review.

## (D) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

### (1) Standard

1.	Number of applications Received
„	„ „ Approved
„	„ „ Refused
2.	Number of dwellings improved

Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
23	8
22	8
1	Nil
11	4



	£	s	d
3. Amount paid in grants	3,332	13	0
4. Average grant per house	123	8	2
5. Amenities provided			

(a) fixed bath	14
(b) shower	—
(c) wash-hand basin	14
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	14
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	15
(2) accessible from dwelling	—
(f) food store	10

## (2) Discretionary

	Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications Received	17	2
2. Number of applications Approved	17	2
3. Number of applications Refused	Nil	Nil
4. Number of dwellings Improved	5	Nil

	£	s	d
5. Amount paid in grants	5,377	0	0
6. Average grant per house	336	1	3

## (F) IMPROVEMENT AREAS — HOUSING ACT 1964

No Improvement Areas under the Housing Act 1964 have been declared during the year.

## (G) RENT ACT 1957 — APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during 1967.

## (H) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	50
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	36

# SECTION F

## (A) MEAT INSPECTION CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	918	33	87	3,925	1,136
Number Not inspected .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	251	15	2	259	136
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	27
<b>Cysticerci</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration .....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## (B) MEAT SPECIMENS EXAMINED

1. The number of meat specimens submitted to laboratories for pathological examination ... One

## (C) UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at slaughterhouse ...	1	16	77
2. Meat at wholesale premises ...			Nil
3. Meat at retail shops ...			35
4. Cooked meat and meat products ...			Nil
5. Canned meats ...		2	3
6. Fish ...			24
7. Fruit and vegetables ...			40
8. Other foods ...		1	110
9. Other canned foods ...		1	29
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>94</b>

(D) FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

COMMODITY	Home produced food	Imported food	Cases of special interest
MILK	1		Small quantity of hardened cement in bottle
BUTTER			
CHEESE	1		Fly in substance of piece of cheese
BREAD	1		
CANNED MEAT			
COOKED MEAT			
MEAT PIES	2		1. small chip of glass. 2. small fragment of china.
FISH			
FRUIT			
JAM			
VEGETABLES			
CEREALS			
SWEETS			
CONFECTIONERY	2		
OTHER FOOD		1	
TOTAL	7	1	

In the above cases, letters were sent to the firms involved, the circumstances not warranting formal action.

Number of prosecutions under Section 2 .. .. .	Nil
Number of prosecutions under Section 8 .. .. .	Nil
Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed .. .. .	Nil

(E) FOOD HYGIENE

No proceedings were taken in respect to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

(F) **FOOD PREMISES** (Classified as to trade)

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960; Regulations numbered 16 and 19.

	Number of Premises	Comply with Reg. 16	Reg. 19 Applies	Comply with Reg. 19
Butchers Shops ... ..	22	22	22	22
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	12	12	12	12
Bakehouses ... ..	9	9	9	9
Catering Establishments ... ..	47	47	47	47
Confectioners ... ..	12	12	12	12
General Grocers ... ..	75	73	75	73
Greengrocers ... ..	12	12	12	12
Wet Fish Shops ... ..	5	5	5	5
Market Stalls ... ..	16	16	16	16
Total of Premises ... ..	210	208	210	208

The number of Food Preparing Premises is 72; this figure includes Fried Fish Shops, Butchers Preparation Rooms, Cafes, Hotels Bakchouses and Canteens.

There are 91 Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

Total number of Inspections of Food Premises — 240.

(G) **FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING**

The County Council is the Authority for enforcing the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(H) **BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination were

Milk ... ..	140
Ice Cream ... ..	2
Black Pudding ... ..	1

**Milk:** The large number of samples taken were in connection with the notification of the presence of brucella organisms in routine samples of milk taken in the Urban District by the County Council. The samples taken by the department were from individual cows or small groups within a herd to assist certain farmers to detect infected animals. The problem of brucellosis is dealt with in more general terms in the Medical Officer's section of the report.

**Ice Cream:** Two routine samples, both placed in Grade 1.

**Black Pudding:** Submitted in connection with an inquiry into the death of an elderly woman. This lady died in hospital, and consequent upon the postmortem findings, the Coroner of Stoke-on-Trent requested that the Department investigate the possibility of food poisoning. Very little evidence was available owing to the time elapse between the lady's removal to hospital and the visit to the premises. The black pudding was found free from pathogenic organisms. At the inquest suspicion was directed towards another article of food which was prepared in the home and unsuitably stored during a period of hot weather.

Samples for other than bacteriological examination:

Bread ... ..	1
Confectionery ... ..	3

The samples of bread and confectionery were submitted to the County Analyst to ascertain the nature of foreign bodies found in foodstuffs. In no case was the contamination gross. Warning letters were sent to the firms concerned.

## (D) POULTRY

At one establishment in the district a poultry breeder slaughters at irregular intervals a number of birds culled from his breeding stocks. All the birds were inspected after slaughter, totalling 701 birds, and 19 visits were made. The number of birds condemned represented .6 of the kill, with a weight of 10 lbs. The majority of the birds were hens.

It will be appreciated that this is simply an ancillary to an established business so I am unable to comment on poultry processing as carried out by the larger producer.

# SECTION G

## CLEAN AIR ACT

### (A) INDUSTRIAL

1. Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded . . . . .	Nil
	(a) successful prosecutions . . . . .	Nil
	(b) unsuccessful prosecutions . . . . .	Nil
2. Furnaces (section 3)	(a) notifications received . . . . .	4
	(b) applications for prior approval . . . . .	4
	(c) number of cases in which alterations were required . . . . .	1
	(d) number of applications granted . . . . .	4
3. Grit and dust emissions (section 5) (section 6)	(a) number of contraventions . . . . .	Nil
	(b) type of plant involved . . . . .	Nil
	(a) number of plans submitted . . . . .	4
	(b) number of cases in which alterations were required . . . . .	Nil
	(c) number approved . . . . .	4
4. Height of chimneys	(a) number of plans submitted showing new chimneys . . . . .	2
	(b) number of cases in which alterations were required . . . . .	1
	(c) number approved . . . . .	2
	(d) number of chimneys erected not com- plying with the approved plans . . . . .	Nil
	(e) number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10 . . . . .	1
5. Colliery Spoilbanks	(a) number of spoilbanks . . . . .	Nil
	(b) number causing nuisance . . . . .	Nil
	(c) any remedial action being taken (water sprays, soil etc.) . . . . .	Nil

### (B) DOMESTIC

We have one smoke control area in the Urban District covering 66 acres. The total number of dwellings in the area is 276.

# SECTION H

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### (A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection during the year
Offices	4	54	29
Retail Shops	9	150	102
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	6	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	12	11
Storage fuel depots	—	2	—
Totals	13	224	148

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS  
TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT ... .. 263

## (B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	70	13	Sitting Facilities	2
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Seden- tary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	8	15	Eating Facilities	—
7	Ventilation	5	16	Floors, passage and stairs	17
8	Lighting	8	17	Fencing ex- posed parts machinery	—
9	Sanitary Conveniences	33	18	Protection of young persons from dan- gerous machinery	—
10	Washing Facilities	28	19	Training of young per- sons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking Water	1	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing Accommoda- tion	—	24	First Aid General Provisions	13 11

Total 196

## (C) EXEMPTIONS

No exemptions were granted during the year.

## (D) PROSECUTIONS

It was unnecessary to institute any legal proceedings; all the con-  
traventions being remedied amicably.

## (E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

There were 3 accidents reported during the year. One occurred in offices  
and two in a retail shop. None of these accidents were fatal. Full details  
were reported to the Ministry of Labour.







